ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಸರ್ಕಾರ ರಜಾ ಕೊಡುವುದನ್ನು, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಸಿನೆಸ್ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕೇ, ಬೇಡವೇ ! ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಮಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು. ಬಿಸಿನೆಸ್ ಅಡ್ವೈಸರಿ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಇವತ್ತು ಕೂರುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಏನು ನಿರ್ಣಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನೋಡೋಣ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎನ್. ನಂಜೇಗೌಡ.—ಫುಟ್‌ಬಾಲ್ ಮ್ಯಾಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಭಿಮಾನಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ಕೆಂಪೇಗೌಡರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್.—ನಾವು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇರುವುದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಲ್ಲಿ. ತಾವು ಇರುವುದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಮನೆ ಇರುವುದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಲ್ಲಿ. ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಪವಿತ್ರ ದಿನ ರಜೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಅದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವ್ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೋ ರಜೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೆಂಪೇಗೌಡರ ದಿನಾಚರಣೆಗೂ ರಜೆ ಡಿಕ್ಲೇರ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ಜನರು ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ರಜಾ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ನಾಗರಾಜರು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಫುಟ್‌ಬಾಲ್‌ಗೆ ರಜಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಎಂದು ವಿರೋಧಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರೊಬ್ಬರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಫುಟ್‌ಬಾಲ್ ಮ್ಯಾಚನ್ನು 4-5 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಆಡುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮೂರು ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ರಜಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಕರಗ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ 12 ಗಂಟೆಯು ಮೀರಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಅವರ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನೋಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವವರು, ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ವಿರೋಧ ಪಕ್ಷ ನಾಯಕರು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1967

(Introduction)

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY (Minister for Law, Labour and Parliamentary Affairs).—On behalf of the Minister for Revenue, I beg to introduce the Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1967.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1967, is introduced.

Mysore Inams Abolition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968

(Introduction)

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—On behalf of the Minister for Revenue, I beg to introduce the Mysore Inams Abolition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Inams Abolition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1968, is introduced.

Mysore Sales Tax and Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969

(Introduction)

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—On behalf of the Minister for Finance, I beg to introduce the Mysore Sales Tax and Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Sales Tax and Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969 is introduced.

Mysore Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969

(Introduction)

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—On behalf of the Minister for Revenue, I beg to introduce the Mysore Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Bill, 1969, is introduced.

Mysore Courts of Civil Judges (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1967

Motion to Consider.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Courts of Civil Judges (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1967 be taken into consideration."

Sri M. NAGAPPA (Raichur).—I raise objection for this Bill under Rule 71 of the Rules of Procedure. The Rule 71 reads as follows :

"If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion may without further debate, put the question :

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the Assembly, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

I have got objection for taking this up particularly because it is not within the legislative competency of this House. To be more brief I will submit some of the relative points for this. In the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill, it is stated that after the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, 1961, the word 'Court' has been defined. The word 'Court' means a Civil Court of original jurisdiction and includes any other Court empowered by the State Government that is the Civil Judge's Court. Therefore even after the amendment, from 1961-69 the Government was not pleased to empower the Civil Judges as per the provisions of the Act. Somehow rightly or wrongly in some of the orders of the Mysore State, some of the cases have been referred to the Civil Judges Court and they have been tried and disposed of according to the provisions of the law. On 15th February 1966 the present Government opened its eyes when about 80 cases had been disposed of and made up its mind to empower the Civil Judges with the powers